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Postage to foreign countries added. THE SUN New York City. Pants-Elosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Kosque No. 10, Houlevard des Capucines If our friends was fosor us with manuscripts for

Ourselves.

The Venezuela trouble has happily without its value.

that with our sister republics of this from distilled water. hemisphere the Monroe Doctrine is the object of interest ever increasingly sympathetic and hopeful.

toward the peaceful settlement that is now assured.

Such being the case, it is proper to observe that in the matter of strength the American Navy is not half what it ought to be.

Typhoid Fever.

Of the ills that flesh is heir to typhoid fever is among those most easily avoidable. Even in the incomplete civilization of to-day it should be of rare occurrence, and in that age of reason which the scientific world will recognize as the true millennium, when common sense shall prevail, it will no longer vex the human race. It may be said with truth that every death from this dreadful malady is a contribution either from ignorance or carelessness to the graveyard. The former is inexcusable; the latter little less than criminal.

Like death, of which dread spectre is too often the forerunner, typhoid fever is no respecter of persons. The barriers of society do not stop it, nor is there safety in the isolation which wealth secures. Its victims are among the high and low, and in its wide sweep it gathers in the millionaire of Murray Hill and the pauper of Hester street, for the chief distributer of its germs is the water we drink.

At one period or another during each year it is not improbable that the water supply of at least three-fourths of the population of the United States contains the germ of typhoid, and in the late summer and autumn and early winter months, the drier seasons of the year. when springs are low, so much more prevalent is this scourge that it might well be called " the low-water fever. " In one group of 6,000 tabulated cases, onehalf occurred in the autumn months. 1,500 in the summer and 1,500 in the rest

While it is true that the germ of typhoid may find its way into the system from other sources than from drinking water. careful scientific investigations have demonstrated beyond the possibility of doubt that this is the chief agent of infection. Streams or lakes along the shores of which dense populations exist are more polluted, and therefore more poisonous, than are the reservoirs from isolated mountain streams or sparsely settled watersheds, and yet the germs of a single case of typhoid in any locality may find their way into the sources of supply and cause widespread dissemination of the disease.

In Vienna, when for a period the water supply from guarded springs was turned into the city, typhoid, which had persisted in epidemic form for years, almost entirely disappeared; and when, as the drier season advanced, this purer supply was insufficient and the water of the Danube was again turned on, the scourge broke out with renewed violence, but in those parts of the city supplied by river water. This experience was repeated in Paris. and it is practically true of every city supplied with drinking water from exposed streams and lakes.

In Chicago, despite the great drainage canal which was intended to carry the sewage of that city away from Lake Michigan, from which it draws its supply of drinking water, there is now raging one of the most violent epidemics in the history of the city, the inhabitants of which are unfortunately compelled to drink the water polluted by their own sewage.

The situation in Philadelphia in regard to drinking water is almost as bad, and that city is next to Chicago in its rate of mortality from typhoid fever. In the ten years from 1890 to 1990, in Chicago, with an average population of 1,360,000, there were 9,000 deaths from typhoid yearly. In Philadelphia in this same period, with an average population of approximately 1,100,000, there were 6,000 deaths.

It may be of some comfort to the authorities of our metropolis to compare for this same period of time our 3,802 deaths from typhoid, in an average population | Christians which already has been set in lowed to forget that many of these deaths currence of " communions of over twenty | ion with the United Kingdom will survive might have been avoided.

In sparsely settled communities, where large reservoirs are not used, cisterns or wells, so situated that the contents from cesspools or faulty sewers seep through wells, which, from the depth of their supply, would seem to insure the greatest possible safety, are not infrequently poldisastrous epidemic, which cost a number of lives and caused much suffering and anxiety. The most famous expert in every family, with a view to finding out | Quebec, in truth, is more French than

and the pupils were cautioned not to drink water from any other supply than from their own artesian well. Investigation revealed the fact that a crack had occurred in a drain pipe, and the sewage, bearing typhoid germs, had, through a crevice in the underlying ledges of stone, found its way into the artesian water.

The literature of medicine records a number of epidemics traced to the contamination of milk. In most of these instances the infection resulted from failure to scald the cans and bottles, which instead had been washed in cold water which had been polluted by typhoid discharges. In one instance the hands of publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they those employed in milking and bottling must in all cases send startes for that nursous. had conveyed the germs from a typhoid patient to whose personal wants they were attending.

In very rare instances there can be no been transferred from the field of ships | doubt that dust inhaled will carry into and guns and diplomatic negotiation to the system the germs of typhoid, in the the peaceful and composing court of same manner as the germs of tubercu-The Hague. The incident has not been losis find their ingress to the lungs, and, strange as it may seem, freezing does It has again demonstrated to the world | not kill those germs, for in the ice from that the most powerful and most lasting | the Hudson River they have been sucbulwark of the American policy em- cessfully cultivated in the bacteriological bodied in what is known as the Monroe | laboratory of the College of Physicians Doctrine, namely, the national convic- and Surgeons, a demonstration which tion that it must be sustained, is with led thoughtful people to abandon the the people of the United States fervent, use of ice from polluted streams and uncompromising and unanimous, and lakes and to substitute therefor ice made

Flies which have found access to the excrement of typhoid fever patients may also carry the infected organism, and in At the same time we applaud the cour- all probability the mosquito, which is tesy with which the two European Gov- now known to convey the germs of ernments involved have met all efforts | malarial and of yellow fever, after filling itself with the blood of a typhoid patient, may be capable of carrying the poison to a non-infected subject.

The thermometer used in taking the temperature in the mouth of a patient in typhoid, unless thoroughly disinfected, might convey the germs, and nurses are specially warned not only thoroughly to sterilize the discharges from these patients, but to keep their hands disinfected, and to disinfect all articles which are used in feeding patients.

To prevent the dissemination of typhoid fever is one of the most important problems in sanitation, for just as long as human beings are untaught in the simple and inexpensive methods of selfpreservation, or, being taught, are criminally neglectful of themselves and others, they have no right to expect escape from the grayest disasters.

The germs of typhoid fever, and, in fact, the germs of all diseases, are destroyed by high temperature. Drinking water which has been boiled does away with all danger, and, prejudice to the contrary, the functional value of

water is not impaired by boiling. The removal of certain organic and inorganic elements is assured by filtration, but this process is not reliable in the elimination of infective organisms. While it may be impossible, as modern communities exist, for the authorities to furnish a germless supply of water, they should diligently endeavor to prevent the pollution of the watersheds from which the supply is derived.

A wide-awake health board with an active officer in charge in every community could do a great deal toward the prevention of the spread of typhoid fever by the early recognition of suspected cases and the careful destruction of the germs in the discharges from the bodies of such patients. The possible widespread dissemination of typhoid from a single case may be inferred from the fact that in a single drop of urine there are as many as four million germs of this frightful disease, and yet the myriad organisms in all the excrementitious products from the body of a patient are readily destroyed by pouring scalding water into the vessel in which they are contained.

Perhaps the most active agents in the dissemination of typhoid fever are the railroads and steamers, for it is well known that the tanks of trains and steamers are usually filled with water from the common source of supply at their terminals in the larger cities. These companies should, under the constant supervision of experts in the various health boards, be compelled by law to furnish pure water to their passengers.

Typhoid fever is not infrequently contracted by the ingestion of uncooked articles of food and certain raw vegetables, such as celery, lettuce, &c., which, when cultivated in the suburbs of thickly populated communities, are often subjected to fertilization with city sewage laden with the germs of typhoid and other infectious diseases. The simple washings to which they are ordinarily subjected cannot possibly remove the germs of disease which they lodge. The same precautions should apply to uncooked oysters, especially to those which have been

subjected to sewage contamination. In recent years the exertions of the medical profession have been successful in enforcing the laws relating to the milk supply to such an extent that the danger from this source is materially lessened, and if this profession would discharge in the fullest measure its obligations it must not only protect the individual in the crisis of a malady, but teach all mankind how to avoid disease.

Working Unity" Among Christians.

A circular letter which has just been sent out by the Federation of Churches and Christian Organizations in New York is of interest, if not importance. It asks for contributions to promote British and Irish descent before the a scheme of "working unity " among of 1.800,000, but they should not be al. | motion here with the sympathetic con-

different names." This federation was organized six years ago, and its plan is to build " a bridge | ment to which their numerical superiorof approach from some church door to ity will entitle them. The stories that the intervening earth, are well-known words, it is to increase church attendance tants of the Province of Quebec a feeling distributers of typhoid. Even artesian by enabling churches to find out the of attachment to the British sovereign exact volume and precise situation of the are fairy tales. How could "loyalty "be religious indifference and infidelity in the town, so that the combined forces of luted. Within a year one of the largest | Christian influence may be brought to | dians are brought up, for the most part, schools in the United States suffered a bear to overcome them. The city is to in entire ignorance of the English lanbe laid out in "ccoperative parishes," the churches within which are to visit out any knowledge of English customs.

intend the sanitation of this institution, to church, and reporting them, through the federation, to the churches of their particular faith, if they have religious faith, and to churches in the blocks where they reside if they are without faith. The scheme seems to be to notify each denomination of its negligent members and to furnish the churches generally with a census of the people in their immediate neighborhoods who are material for conversion because of their outright infidelity.

The censuses of church attendance lately taken in New York, London and Liverpool cannot be treated as accurate, but they are conclusive as indications that because of religious indifference or religious infidelity the great majority of the people of those great towns do not go to church. Apparently, the experiment begun by this federation is based on the theory that this negligence is due to the absence of systematic efforts on the part of the churches to draw under their influence the population directly about them because of ignorance of its exact condition as respects religion.

It might be assumed that systematic domiciliary visitation for the purpose of getting information as to religious opinions and habits would be resented as impertinent and intrusive; but the returns from the districts visited according to the federation's plan seem to show that generally the families visited were not offended by the inquiries, but answered them pleasantly enough. Inasmuch, too, as the people of a neighborhood already know of the churches about them and their eagerness to get a larger attendance, it would seem to be unnecessary to go about giving the information; but we believe that in some cases, at least, the plan has actually increased the congregations. Some people may like the interest in them and their souls' welfare which is displayed in such visitation; and, undoubtedly, many people have stopped going to church simply because they have got

out of the habit. The circular to which we have referred says that the federation is supported in its scheme by 202 churches, but these, we infer from the list of its officers, are Protestant exclusively, though of various denominations. We find in that list, for example, the names of SETH Low, ABRAM S. HEWITT, ROBERT FULTON CUTTING, CHARLES A. SCHIEREN, SPEN-CER TRASK and ANSON PHELPS STOKES.

Is the British Element Dying Out in Canada?

Those Canadians who profess ardent loyalty to the British Crown are a good deal worried by the emigration which has begun to flow into the Northwest Territories of the Dominion from the adjoining section of the United States. They apprehend that the newcomers will not appreciate the position of dependence on a transatlantic monarchy of which the Canadian Conservatives are proud. There may be some ground for the misgiving, but there are other reasons for thinking that at no distant day loyalty to the British Crown will cease to be a dominant sentiment in Canada. As it is, the sentiment is shared only by descendants of English and Scotch emigrants and of the Loyalist refugees who settled in British North America after our Revolutionary War. Now it is precisely this element of the Canadian population which, according to the census of 1901, is increasing least rapidly, and which, unless recruited by unexpected emigration from Great Britain, will be greatly outnumbered in the course of a few decades.

The figures of the recent census show that the immigration from the United Kingdom into the Dominion does not suffice to supply the loss by death among the British-born and Irish-born inhabitants of the country. Of persons born in England, Ireland or Scotland there were residing in Canada in 1901 only 389,062, as against 485,524 in 1871. That is to say, there are fewer British and Irish-born people in Canada to-day by nearly 100,000 than there were thirty years ago. On the other hand, the number of immigrants from countries other than those embraced in the British Empire was 278,804 in 1901, as against only 131,083 in 1881. Of the 49,149 immigrants that entered Canada in 1901 only 11,810 were of British and Irish birth. If the inflow from the United States shall continue to increase as it has increased during the last twelvemonth, and no change takes place in the inflow from the United Kingdom, the foreign-born residents in Canada will soon outnumber the immigrants of British and Irish birth.

There is another ominous fact brought out by the last census. The Canadians of English, Scotch or Irish descent are increasing much less rapidly than are the French-Canadians. The latter double in numbers every quarter of a century. In Quebec, the province in which Frenchspeaking people are most numerous, the birth rate is 36.86 per thousand. In this part of the Dominion families of eighteen, twenty and even more children are not infrequent. The last census, when compared with preceding censuses, proves that English-speaking people are being gradually squeezed out of the Province of Quebec, while settlements of French-Canadians are being formed in other parts of the Dominion. If the emigration of French-Canadians to the United States were checked, their tendency to preponderate at home would be emphasized. As it is, they are certain greatly to outnumber Canadians of

middle of the present century. It is improbable that the sentimental tie which at present connects the Dominthe attainment by French-Canadians of that ascendancy in the Ottawa Parliahome in New York." In other ascribe to the French-speaking inhabiexpected from this element of the population? The children of French-Canaguage, under French civil law and with-America had been employed to super- the exact number of these who do not go France. Never would the French-Cana-

dians, however, desire incorporation with the French Republic, because they are fervent Catholics and abhor the treatment to which the Catholic Church is subjected at the hands of the civil power in the country of their forefathers. What the French-Canadians are likely to desire, when they acquire the political preponderance at Ottawa for which they are destined, is complete political independence, though they may come to favor annexation to our Union when they are made to understand that Quebec, as a State, would have exclusive control of her own religious institutions. Our Federal Government is prohibited by the Constitution from establishing any particular form of religion, but nothing prevents a State from doing so.

Jones on the Double Personality.

To win golden opinions from all sorts of cranks may be a doubtful pleasure. Here is the compliment to which the famous Toledo sociologist and Socialist, the Hon. GOLDEN RULE JONES, treats Mr. ROOSEVELT:

"TREODORE ROOSEVELT as a man is greater than the Government he represents. While the Government of the United States was unable to restore peace in the anthracite region, ROOSEVELT, not as President, but as a man, suggested a rational way to settle the trouble. The man triumphed and the

in what the psychologists call "double personality," for ordinary folks to understand. How much does a President have to be hypnotized by labor agitators before he acts as man and not as President, retaining at the same time all his functions and consciousness as President, and his acts " as a man " having no force save for the fact that he is President?

In spite of the raptures of Toledo JONES, Mr. ROOSEVELT as President and as man may find a deep meaning, not only philosophical but practical, in the title of Mr. HALE'S " My Double and How He Undid Me.

To whisper the facts as to the distribution wealth is to drown out the entire chorus of complaints that while the rich are getting richer the poor are getting poorer.

Not many years ago the iron kings, for example, were numbered by the hundreds. The report of the United States Steel Corporation will show that this company is owned by 53,894 stockholders; yet it represents but little more than half of the steel business of the country.

A few years ago the steel business was in the hands of great capitalists only. Yesterday afternoon any one could become a partner in the United States Steel Corner Brooklyn, Dec. 26.

Hatted call, the hand day, the partner as a steel dealing day, are above Christmas as real is above out-of-date coin. No regretful afterthoughts is left. These latter days are the beginning of continual rejoicing.

BROOKLYN, Dec. 26.

G. L. R. partner in the United States Steel Corpo ration on payment of \$35.50, the last quoted price of a share. In addition to this enormous multiplication of owners, the steel workers have multiplied and their wages have been raised.

"The diffusion of wealth." said the Hon ELIHU ROOT at Cooper Union last October, is outstripping its concentration."

There seems to be no reason why anybody should die before he is ready.—Philadeiphia Record. Neither rhyme nor reason. Death is altogether.

A tale of true hearts and true pie. Two weeks ago a young farmer began to board at Mrs. MARIANNA GREEN'S in Norfolk Conn. Mrs. GREEN's granddaughter. GEORGIANNA, keeps house for her. GEOR-GIANNA is an artist. There was an apple pie for dinner the other day. GEORGIANNA'S apple pies are all dreams, but this was a vision and a desire. " That was the best pie I ever set my toeth in," said the enchanted farmer to the artist. "How soon will you be ready to pack up and start for North Dakota?" GEORGIANNA will be ready soon. The Pie Belt's loss will be the Banana Belt's gain. A girl who can make great apple pie is snapped up mighty quick. That is one reason why there is so small an area of great

To the "clubwomen "of Chicago, the irrepressible, invincible, incomparable "clubwomen " of Chicago! When can their glory fade? Oh, the wild drive they made. The president of the Klio Club and the president of the Irving Park Woman's Club, escorted by the husband of the president of the Irving Park Woman's Club, started out to go to a Christmas eve party. Cold was the night. The cars were few and slow. No stable was near. In a burst of genius the presidents, accompanied by their tender, went to a poice station for help. The police know the influence of "ciub women" and were only too glad to drive the presidents and their tender in a patrol wagon to the party. Who but a 'clubwoman" would have had an idea so ngenious? And much sociological lore can acquired by a drive in a patrol wagon. In fact, no sociologist is complete who hasn't taken that drive.

From an interview with the Hon. Champion JEFFRIES we take a few specimens of modern English:

- " I would have put him out."
- I had him going. He will best the Sillor."
- I believe he is a comer.' He has a good punch."
- I will finish him in one lay." Make some of the second-raters look like selling laters.

To those of our readers who, like the Hon. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON and the Hon. ERNEST HOWARD CROSBY, take an especial interest in military terms, these expressions are not novel; but a Jeffriesian passage done into French might be instructive.

Church.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A newspaper in California, where my father, the Rev. R. Heber Newton, has gone from New York, has printed a statement to the effect that Dr. Newton has severed his connection with the Episcopal Church. ing that you might make note of this in THE SU beg leave to say that the statement is false.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.

F. MAURICE NEWTON.

W H. Explained.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A few years agola patient at the Home opathic Hespital in Rochester was named W. H. Angel. Inquiry developed the fact that the full name was Welcome Heavenly

UTICA, Dec. 24.

When a Fad's a Fad. Minister-Why wouldn't you like a pair of skate, and a sled for Christmas? Little Reggie-They're no good to me since Ma of the golf fever and goes South every winter

CHRIST MAS. The Rev. Dr. Savage on the Great Chris-

tian Festival. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The leading editorial in your paper of Dec. 25 is on "The Only Momentous Event." Its two in accord with historic facts. They are that all persons who celebrate Christmas are really celebrating consciously or unconsciously, the Incarnation. Of course, this is used by the writer in the ordinary dogmatic sense. The other point is that those who exchange gifts are, consciously or unconsciously, cele-Christian faith looks as a historical fact With your kind permission, I would like to suggest to your readers one or two consideras which this editorial has overlooked.

I believe in Christmas with all my I love and reverence Jesus as never before in my life. My point of view, however, is that of a Unitarian and a believer in the main teachings of modern science I believe that God is progressively incarnating himself in the human race, instead of having com-petely done it once in the past in the person

a fone man.

As a matter of historic fact, Christmas, though it now goes by that name, did not originate with Christianity, and is not exclusively a Christian possession. A celebration was held about this time of year, bundreds, perhaps thousands, of years before bration was held about this time of year, hundreds, perhaps thousands, of years before the Christ was born. Nobody knows the day nor the month, and hardly the year in which he was born, and the 25th of December was not generally decided upon in the Church until some time in the fourth century. The gladness of this season, when the sun god is reborn, is an old-time, practically universal and human gladness, and the festival, already in existence, was simply adopted already in existence, was simply adopted and the problem was solved."

A man greater than the Government would be a curious and even a sinister figure in the United States. A President, part of that Government, who interferes "not as a President but as a man" in a private controversy in which, had he not been President, he would not have been allowed to interfere, makes a strange and perhaps not an engaging figure. Mr. Jones and anybody else, who, like him, has a fondness for standing on his head, may applaud, but the "not as President but as a man" theory is a piece of too subtle psychology, too much of a problem in what the psychologists call "double" a man ready to be told that we have no legiting the following the church for the first two of three handred vears. Those of us who hold what we believe to be the larger and more hopeful faith are not as the church for the first two of three handred vears. Those of us who hold what we believe to be the larger and more hopeful faith are not solved. Church for the first two of three handred years. Those of us who hold what we believe to be the larger and more hopeful faith are not ready to be told that we have no legitimate rights in the Christmas celebration. We represent what we hold to be the nobler faith in God and the larger hope for the race. New YORK, Dec. 26. M. J. SAVAGE.

Not the Supreme Day in the View of a Brooklyn Man.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Christmas having passed and an uncomfortable regret having taken the place of the joy and good will antecedent to it. I begin to ponder over THE Sun's statement that "all the people render homage to the day as the foremost

f festivals."

Let it be granted that it is a great day, that
Let it be granted that it is a great day, that
Let it be granted that it is a great day, that
I let it is a great their idessings
pon the earth. But Christmas is not our

upon the earth. But Christmas is not our supreme day.

How does it compare with our birthday? Who can doubt the sovereignty of birthday thoughts over Christmas thoughts? And how does it compare with the wedding day? Is there any festival in time that emphasizes our captaincy as this day? Where Christmas turns our thoughts to a ruler not ourselves, on this day we chant a new song: "I am the owner of the spheres." One day stands for the reincarnation of another; this day stands for the reincarnation of another; this day stands for the reincarnation of ourselves.

No day leaves so many regretful after-thoughts as Christmas. For many of us, no day so accentuates our own littleness. As a San despatch from Germany says; "For them Christmas belis only hammer out wrath and bitterness." But those other great festivals of the private life, the killing of the fatted calf, the natal day, the graduation day, the wedding day, are above Christmas as

English Society and the Hartopp Case.

From the London Standard. The trial has been one long exposure of the appancy, the vulgarity and the frivolity which too often prevail among certain sections the society which is called fashionable In the whole course of the proceedings there is scarcely an individual whom one can regard with respect or an incident which is creditable. If we are to judge English society from the particulars laid before Mr. Justice Barnes, we should have to conclude that its tone carrants all that has been said by indignan

Critics have complained that the Restoration comedy could not really be a true picture of manners: a whole society, they have said, could not have divided its entire energies between play and gambling and intrigue, But here is an unimpeachable document which gives the same impression. The story of the Hartopp entourage, as unfolded to the world, is almost a blank on all sides but those mentioned. The thoughts and the pursuits of a civilized and cultured age appear to be non-existent for this pleasure-loving group. It never seems to occur to any of tion comedy could not really be a true picture to be non-existent for this pleasure-loving group. It never seems to occur to any of its members that they have any vocation but that of enjoyment and excitement, or that young married neople, bount-coursly endowed with all that the majority of mortals must sich for in vain, need seek any other occupation but that of filling their days and nights with the various anusements that happen to fall in with their tastes.

Naturally, a society so constituted cannot be expected to exhibit a high level of refinement. The ladies and grathemen who made

need to exhibit a high level of refine-ment. The ladies and gentlemen who made their appearance in Mr. Justice Barnes's court had, we presume, been educated at the most expensive schools and colleges, and had enjoyed the advantages of association with the fine flower of the feebless.

court had, we presume been caucate at the most expensive schools and colleges, and had enloyed the advantages of association with the fine flower of the fashionable world. They do small credit to their instructors. Their grammar is no stricter than their conduct. Their talk is largely composed of vulgar slang, their letters, even when they are dealing with the gravest themes, are equally flippast and foolish.

A leisured idle class, if it can do nothing else, may sometimes perform the public service of maintaining a standard of manners. Even the corrupt noblesse of the ancient reine in France and their scarcely more reputable contemporaries in this country were punctificusly courteous in their demeaner and cultivated a formal precision of language and address. But modern Envish society has long since dispensed with most of the restrictions of eliquette, and, it would seem, even of ordinary politeness and good breeding. One of the counsel in the Hartopp case suggested that the manners of the circle in which the parties moved would naturally be free and easy. But it is the freedom and case rather of the bar parlor than the salon.

A Sort of Mothers' Monument.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I noticed in your Christmas morning's paper a letter from Mrs. Ross of Morgantown, N. C. recommending a monument to American mothers. In the little town of Union, Conn., the

smallest in point of numbers in all Connecticut, there is a soldiers' monument, dedicated the last Memorial Day. This was given by a citizen of New York city, Mr. J. W. Corbin, and the inscription reads as follows:

Dedicated in grateful Munory
To the Mothers who gave their sons,
To the Soldlers who gave their lives
and
To those who, daring to die,
Survived
The War of the Rebellion,
1861 to 1865.

This is the only soldiers' monument that I have heard of that recognizes the mothers who so vicariously sent their sons to the war, and I thought it would be a good thing to let the people know of this good example that has been set them in this little obscure town in Connecticut, from whose borders many noble men in the country have come.

HARTFORD, Dec. 28 READER.

Dictates of Fashian

Mts. Gramercy—Your pet deg must be quite a omfort to you, my dear.

Mrs. Park—He would be, only as soon as you become attached to one he goes out of style

Country Life in America for January is a charming number, full of "outdoor" articles and capital pict ires, that make one almost ready to abandor cities forever. Mr. Bulley, the editor, writes of apples; Julian A. Dimock tells of all'gator and crocodile hunting in Florida: A. Easteiyile Dugmore suggests comping in the snow as a pleasant way of passing the time; there are short articles on various agricultural and horticultural subects, a description of a fine place at Lenox, and with them all, pictures that illustrate, and ar

MRS. JULIA D. GRANT'S WILL. THE PRESIDENT'S NEW YEAR'S The Unsigned Codlell to Be Carried Out

-Gifts to Metropolitan Museum of Art. WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.-Although the codicil to the will of Mrs. Julia Dent Grant. which was admitted to probate to-day, bequeathing to the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art a number of valuable historical relies, was not signed by the testatrix, Mrs. Grant's wishes will be carried out to the letter. The gifts consist of souvenirs given to Mrs. Grant during her trip around the world with her husband, Gen. Ulysses

S Grant. Brig.-Gen. Frederick D. Grant, the eldest son, was to-day made administrator of his mother's estate and furnished \$5,000 bond, John R. McLean qualifying as surety. The unsigned codicil also contained bequests of jewels to various relatives, and these conditions will be carried out also. A portion of the codicil is as follows:

I give and bequeath to my granddaughter,
Julia, the daughter of my son Frederick,
my set of large pearls, with diamonds and
pearl pendant, and the bracelet corresponding
to it.
To Julia Dent, daughter of my son Ulysses,

my small seven-strand pearl necktace and the pearl pendant, which is in the shape of a star, and to Urian, the eldest daughter of my said son, my set of turquoise and dia-monds, consisting of cross, bracelet and

monds, consisting of cross, bracelet and earrings.

To Nellie, the daughter of my son Jesse, the diamond cross presented to me by her grandfather, my nusband, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of our wedding day, and to my son Jesse the little waten I carry daily, which is also a gift to me from his father.

I give and bequeath my diamond crescent to my daughter-in-law, Ida, wife of my son Frederick.

To my daughter-in-law, Lizzie, wife of

The diagraph of the state of th

There are also many other bequests of silver sets, Japanese ware, teakwood cab-inets and furniture to Mrs. Grant's children. That part of the codicil referring to the Metropolitan Museum of Art is as follows:

Metropolitan Museum of Art is as follows:

I give and bequeath to the trustees of the Metropolitan Musuem of Arts, in Central Park, in the city of New York, and to their successors in their trust for said museum, the ancient gold lacquered cabinet presented to me by the Empress of Japan and said to be over 1,000 years old; also the bronze and gold vases presented to me by the Mikado; also the toilet set of solid gold presented to me by the King of Siam; also the silver and gold stand and gold set presented to me by the second King of Siam; also the silver perfume case in the form of an Indian temple presented to me; and also such other souvenirs given me in my trip around the world hirs given me in my trip around the world with my late husband, Gen. U. S. Grant, as my executors may think of such value or interest as to be a desirable part of the collection in said mucuem, if any souvenirs there be."

ABDUCTION OF YOUNG AMES. senor Herrera of the Uruguay Legation Explains the Part He Took in It.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.-Senor Herrera Chargé d'Affaires of Uruguay in Washington, paid a personal visit to Secretary Hay to-day to explain a charge that he and other of his legation had assisted in the abduction of Joseph Preston Ames, the orphan son of Surgeon Preston Ames of the United States Navy. The boy's mother was a Uruguayan. After her death in South America in 1892 Dr. Ames started for the United States with the child, then three months old, and died on the voyage. Mrs Helen G. Sparhawk of this city, a sister of Dr. Ames, took charge of the orphan on his arrival in the United States, and let ters of guardianship were given her by the courts of the District of Columbia.

On Christmas eve she complained to

ecause affidavits were filed that the boy was a Uruguayan citizen under the guard anship of the cousin, and showed a will ngness to go back to his native land. Senor herrera pro-

tested that he was entirely innocent of any intentional wrongdoing.
The case is now in the District courts, Mrs. Sparhawk having filed a petition for a writ of habeas corpus to secure the production of the boy before a legal tribunal which will be competent to decide the question of guardianship. Young Ames is now on his way to Uruguay.

WANT MORE SUBMARINE BOATS. Commercial Bodies Request the Depart ment to Bulld More.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 .- The Secretary o the Navy has received simultaneous requests from commercial bodies in New York, Boston. San Francisco and other ports asking for more submarine torpedo boats similarity of the requests and the fact that all are made at the same time, have given rise to the opinion in the Navy Department that the lobby at work here has extended its operations by creating a local demand for submarines. A number of Senators. representing seacoast States have received urgent requests to support large appropriations for submarine vessels, on the ground that they are badly needed for har-

The Senate and House committees have as their efficiency in favoring submarine boats as their efficiency in war conditions is yet to be proved. So far as the defences of New York and San Francisco are concerned naval experts say that submarine vesseis are superfluous. Both harbors are provided with mines to provent the entrance of an enemy's craft, and the fortifications are designed to make it impossible for the enemy to even approach the harbors. If reliance cannot be placed on the big coast defence guns and submarine mines, they think little would be accomplished by the use of submarine torpedo boats. The navy is giving them a fair trial, however, and if they prove serviceable no doubt more will be allowed by Congress.

Useful Quotation.

He-Pity is akin to love, you know She-Yes, isn't it a pity you can't afford that love of a hat for me.

Peatures of This Century. From the Chicago Jabs. Cowless butter, motherless chickens and bloo

ess surgery. Running the Blockade Oh, pipe all hands to quarters,

i bring the ship about; Oh, Englishmen and Germans, Let ring your battle shout! A Venezuelan dory Is trying to get out!

Remember Nelson, Britons And Ill his captured fleets With anughts o to se and Rodney Prepare your winding sheets. The Kaiser bars defeats:

Stand firm upon the deck, lads, Though deep in gore you wade, Repel the frenzied boarders With dripping cutlass blade;

Shall net run this blockadet She comest Stand firm, my heartles, The foe already cowers.

She comes! Our guns are gleaming. Prepare the leaden sh The dory's one of ours! CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Programme of the Day's Receptions at the

White House. WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 .- Secretary Corte you to-day made public the following programme for the President's New Year's re-

ception, Jan. 1, 1903: ception, Jan. 1, 1903:

The President will receive at:

11 A. M.—The members of the Cabinet;
the Diplomatic Corps.

11:0—The Chief Justice and Associate
Justices of the Supreme Court of the United
Justices of the Supreme Court of Claims; the Judges of the United States Court
of Claims; the Judges of the Supreme Court of
the District of Columbia; ex-Cabinet members and ex-Ministers of the United States.

11:30 A. M.—Senators, Representatives and
Delegates in Congress; the Commissioners
and Judicial officers of the District of Columbia

Delegates in Congress; the Commissioners and Judicial officers of the District of Columbia

11:45 A. M—Officers of the Marine Corps, commanding General and general staff of the militia of the District of Columbia.

12:15 P. M.—Assistant secretaries of Departments; the Solicitor-General Assistant Attorneys-General, Assistant Postmasters-General, the Trensurer of the United States, the Comptroller of the Currency, the Commissioner of Patents, the Commissioner of Pensions, the Librarian of Congress, the Punicio Printer, Commissioner of Labor, the Civil Service Commissioner of Labor, the Civil Service Commission, the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, the Regents and Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, the heads of bureaus in the several departments, the President of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

12:30 P. M.—The Society of the Cincinnational States, the Grand Army of the Republic, the United States, the Grand Army of the Republic, the United States, the Grand Army of the Republic, the United States the Grand Army of the Republic, the Officer of Columbia.

1 P. M.—Reception of citizens, Carriages.

District of Columbia.

1 P. M.—Reception of citizens. Carriages will approach the White House by the northwestern gate and leave by the northeastern. Pedestrians will approach the White House by the northwestern gate and leave by the eastern, opposite the Treasury.

In accordance with custom, the grounds

It will be noted that the President does not limit the time during which he will receive private citizens. Generally the hour given to their reception is so short that hundreds waiting in the long line are disappointed by having the reception end before they reach the White House door. This year there will undoubtedly be a vast crowd on hand anylous to greet the vast crowd on hand anxious to greet the President and his wife, and although no announcement has been made, it is prob-able that the time will be extended so that all who come may have an opportunity to

pass down the line.

The new eastern entrance for visitors is not yet ready for use and so New Year's Day cellers will enter the mansion by the big north door as usual, the receiving party being admitted, of course, through the private entrance on the south.

NEW PORT RULES.

Secretary Shaw Issues Instructions Limiting Privileges "by Courtesy."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.-The "courtesy of the port" as it is practised in the sustoms service has led to such abuses that the Secretary of the Treasury has decided to limit the extension of privileges. Special courtesies were formerly extended only to principal members of the Diplomatic Corps and other high officers of foreign nations. and to invalids and other persons entitled. under some conditions, to special consid-

eration Instructions have been sent by the Treasary Department to collectors of customs directing that discrimination among private citizens in this matter must cease, and defining the classes of persons entitled to special courtesies as follows:

First—To the foreign Ambassadors, Ministers, Charges d'Affaires, secretaries, naval, military and of of attaches of Enbassies and legations and High Commissioners.

Second—To similar representatives of this Government abroad returning from their missions. On Christina eve she complained to Secretary Hay that attaches of the Uruguayan Legation had assisted a maternal uncle of the boy's to abduct him, and asked that an explanation be demanded of the South American diplomats. It was in response to a communication from Secretary Hay that Sefior Herrera called at the State Department to-day.

Sefior Herrera told Mr. Hay that the boy's cousin, Eduardo Larroque, had brought him to the Uruguayan Legation here and had requested that he be kept until just before the sailing of the steamer on which he was to be taken to South America. This request was acceded to, Sefior Herrera said, It is also imperatively necessary, in the guest was acceded to, Sefior Herrera said, It is also imperatively necessary, in the instruction and their companions, and of persons arriving in charge of their dead, or summoned home in haste by news of affliction or disaster, instructions will be construed as only return in line. Their baggage will be carefully examined and duties in full collected as though no favor had been shown. The avoided in the issuance of persons around their missions.

Government abroad returning from their missions.

Third—To such high officers of this and forcism. Third—To such high officers of this and forcism.

In the case of invalids and their companions, and of persons arriving in charge of their dead, or summoned home in haste by news of affliction or disaster, instructions will be construed as only return in line. Their baggage will be carefully even ment abroad returning from their missions.

Third—To such high officers of this and forcism Governments as shall be subjects of special instructions from this Department.

In the case of invalids and their companions, and of persons arriving in charge of their dead, or summoned home in haste by news of affliction or disaster, instructions will be construed as only return in line. Their baggage will be carefully be viaguated to facilitate the landing and examination of their baggage will be construed as only return in li

It is also imperatively necessary, in the interest of the revenue, to withhold the issuance of passes on the revenue vessels which carry the boarding officers to their assigned vessels, and such passes will no longer be furnished except under the restrictions above set forth regarding courtesies and by the special authority of this Department.

THE TAFF VALE CASE.

Passages From the Charge to the Jury That Awarded Damages Against a Trade Union - Frankenstein's Responsibility.

From the London Times. His Lordship, in summing up, said he pro sed to leave three questions to the jury Did the three defendants conspire together to molest and injure the plaintiffs by unlawful means? Did they or any and which of them unlawfully persuade the men whose notices had not expired to break their contracts: Did they or any, and which of them authorize and assist in carrying out the strike by unawful means? He would put his own view of the right answers to the questions before with which to defend those harbors. The the jury, but reminded them that they must net take it as authoritative, but, if they dis agreed with it, must discard it in favor of

their own. A strike was not in itself illegal, nor was concerted action to produce such a strike. But doctrines had been put forward which appeared to him perilous, and he felt it right to have the courage of his opinions and to protest against the incessant shuffing and shifting of responsibility which had formed so great a feature of the defence. He thought hat the evidence was absolutely overwhelming that there was a conspiracy to molest and injure the plaintiff's by unlawful means. His Lordship cited from the judgment of

injure the plaintiffs by unlawful means.

His Lordship cited from the judgment of Lord Lindley in Quinn v. Leatham (1901, A.C. at p. 334): "He [the plaintiff] "nad the ordinary rights of a Bratish subject. He was at liberty to earn his own living in his own way provided he did not violate some special law prohibiting him from so doing, and provided he did not infringe the rights of other people. This liberty involved liberty to deal with other persons who were willing to deal with him. This liberty is a right recognized by law; its correlative is the general duty of every one not to prevent the free exercise of this liberty, except so far as his own liberty of action may justify him in so doing. But a person's liberty or right to deal with others is nugatory utiless they are at liberty to deal with him affects him. If such interference is justifiable in point of law he has no redress.

It was childish to say that the leaders were not re ponsible for the acts of the men under their orders because they did not order the particular act. Frankenstein created a monster which went about doing damage. If Frankenstein had been sued for that damage in an English court of law, could he have escaped liability on the plea that he was not responsible? No doubt Bell and Holmes approved of the violence committed and damage done no more then Frankenstein did but that did not afford an escape from legal liability. "Blackleg" was, among workingmen a word of terror; and as a word of terror in was used in these circulars. "Intimidation had been confined by judicial decision to that which raised a reasonable apprehension of personal violence. Did not this reference to being known as a blackleg amount to a threat? And these acts of violence, were in some cases, reported at the committee room as triumphs. What evidenc

thorize and assist in carrying out the strike by unlawful means? A.—Yes; all of the The assessment of damages was less the consent, to the Judge